

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SEPTEMBER 2.

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Interesting from Texas.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 23d ult.

By the Postscript, which arrived from Galveston last evening, we have a copious supply of Texas papers.

The Legislature met at Austin on the 12th. Both Houses were organized on that day, and on the next the Governor transmitted his message, which we hasten to lay before our readers in full.

The frontier papers are filled with accounts of Indian outrages. The *Nueces Valley*, a Corpus Christi paper of the 3d, has a thrilling narrative of the escape of a young man from a party of twenty-five Indians, who attacked him and two others in the open prairie, on the west side of Santa Gertrudes, about sixty miles from Corpus Christi. The three were members of Capt. Ford's company of Rangers, and were returning to their encampment when attacked.

One named Dock Sullivan was killed immediately, by a bullet through the heart, and an arrow in the head. The two others, Alfred Neil and John Willbarger, mounted their horses and attempted to escape. Having separated, nothing is known of the fate of Willbarger. Neil was pursued, his horse fell, the Indians overtook him, shot him through the body, pierced him with several arrows, and left him for dead. He nevertheless revived, and with a bullet hole through his lungs, and six other wounds, and entirely naked, succeeded in running 60 miles without food. His condition is extremely precarious.

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In the immediate vicinity of San Antonio the Indians are in great numbers and audacity. They reappeared about the 1st, and attacked the ranchos of Mr. Tolley, on the Cibolo, with a large party; they cut loose and drove off several horses which were tied in the yard, within thirty or forty yards of the house. They also stole about thirty horses from several other ranchos in that neighborhood.

To citizens immediately assembled and pursued them. One Indian was shot by a young man named Taylor, and eight of the horses recovered. The Indians were so closely followed that they were compelled to throw away many of their equipments, which the settlers found.

The Indians divided into two parties, one going on the east side of the Cibolo, and the other on the west side. It is thought by some that they were Seminoles or Delaware, as they were all clothed in shirts. The editor of the *San Antonio Texian*, however, pronounces them to be Lipans or Canances.

The presence of the noted Seminole, Wild Cat, with a large band of followers, is a subject of great uneasiness on the frontier. The people believe he has some villainous plot on hand.

Some Mexicans who arrived a short time ago in Victoria from the Rio Grande, state that beyond Nueces some distance they passed the bodies of twelve persons (Americans and Mexicans) who had been killed in defending themselves against an assaulting force, supposed to be Indians. They had undoubtedly defended themselves to the last, as they had surrounded themselves by a stout work of their own horses, which they had slain for that purpose. Several other dead bodies were reported as having been passed at different places on the road.

The weather has been excessively hot in Texas, the thermometer ranging, at noon, from 90° to 94°, for ten days successively.

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**FROM MAYAGUEZ, P. R.—**We learn from Capt. Kuhn of the schooner Dorcas, from Mayaguez, August 18, that the duties on hoods, shucks and humber were to be taken off on the 1st of Sept.

## COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange... Aug. 31.**

23,000 U. S. Bds. 153.....	103 1/2	Cacion Co. ....	174
4,600 Erie Bds. ....	87 3/4	do .....	604 47
1,600 do .....	87 1/2	Erie RR .....	74
2,400 Erie 7s. 59 1/2 mos. 100 .....	100 .....	do .....	84 74
1,400 Reading RR. ....	80 .....	do .....	84 47
1,000 do .....	80 .....	Harlen RR. ....	80
1,000 do .....	80 .....	do .....	604 58
210 Farm Trust. ....	42 100	do .....	604 58
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Freights are rather active, but Cotton is low, Engagements 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. Flour at 9d, 1,000 bales Cotton at 7 3/4d, 200 tons Heavy Goods 15s @ 17 1/2d. A ship was engaged to bring a cargo of Coffee from Rio, and another load for San Francisco with an iron steamboat, at 25¢ per ton and 50¢ per foot. To Rotterdam and Amsterdam Cotton was taken at 1 cent; and to Antwerp, Cotton 1 cent, Rice, 20c, Fustic, 17 1/2d, and Bark, 20c. A Prussian brig engaged a cargo of Fleur at 8d, a Bremen brig a cargo Naval Stores at 2d; and a Norwegian, a cargo of Deals at St. John, N. B. at 13 1/2c, all for London. To California, some first class vessels and clippers, nearly full, command very full rates, say 80¢ to 90¢ per foot, but others obtain 50¢ to 60¢, according to circumstances, &c.

The Money market is more abundantly supplied to-day, and the street balances could not be employed. Mr. Corwin will probably order a transfer of two millions from our Sub-Treasury to the Mint in a few days, for the payment of Mint certificates. He has written to the Director of the Mint that he would do anything that is necessary. His attention was drawn to the subject by the cashier of the Philadelphia Bank and by letters from several of the leading banking houses in this City, and he will no doubt take action in a day or two after the reply of the Director of the Mint reaches him. This will deplete our Sub Treasury of two millions of coin and strengthen the Banks to that extent.

The result of the August importations of Dry Goods, although they reach a very large amount, proves that we were right in our statement that the trade was unusually early this year, and that August would show a decrease as compared with July, instead of an increase, which has been the course of importations heretofore. In July last year the importations of Dry Goods were \$4,473,935, against \$6,143,601 in July, against \$3,19,913 in August. In 1849, against the two months in 1850, an increase of \$6,171,241 in the former, and an increase of \$6,155,673 in the latter, or a larger amount than we desire to see, but, notwithstanding, as many persons apprehended when the goods were pouring in in July.

The commercial news by the Atlantic is not of

special importance, excepting in regard to Cotton, which has declined 14¢ 4¢ 4¢ lb. under favorable advice from America in regard to the growing crop. This will disappoint our Cotton operators, and probably produce some reaction in this market. In Breadstuffs the tendency is downward, the accounts from Ireland of the potato crop being more favorable. Our private advices indicate, however, that other elements than the potato crop must be taken into account in forming an opinion of the probable demand from Europe for our Breadstuffs. While the general stock of food in Europe has been mainly exhausted by the enlarged consumption produced by low prices, the severe Winter has destroyed the hopes of a good Wheat crop. The cold weather in April enfeebled the plant, and the result will be unfavorable effected. Our accounts state that it is doubtful if a good crop of Corn of any kind will be made if Wheat may go to 45¢ 50¢ per quarter, and that the imports of Breadstuffs of all kinds next year will probably be on a large scale. Although the potato crop looks well, yet Ireland will want considerable Wheat, as but little of that grain has been sown.

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